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FRIDAY, DEC. 30th, 1960
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CANDLE LIGHTING
IN TORONTO
Friday: 4.35

THE CANADIAN JEWISH NEWS

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I WAS IN 22 CZECH PRISONS
(PAGE 5)

Price - 10c | AUTHORIZED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL POST OFFICE DEPT., OTTAWA | THE ONLY JEWISH NEWSPAPER IN ENGLISH IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO | TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1960

WASHINGTON COOL TO NASSER'S "WARNING" AGAINST ISRAEL'S NUCLEAR PROJECTS

CALLS FOR SUMMIT AGAINST BIAS

NEW YORK (CJN) — Dr. William F. Rosenblum proposed a summit meeting of religious leaders to deal with the "terrifying" specter of racial discrimination.

In his sermon at Temple Israel, he said:

"The hour has come for a proclamation from the highest religious echelons, in words that none can fail to understand and outlining a program that can be realized, stating clearly that a white skin is no evidence of a pure spirit, that it will obtain no priority at the gates of heaven and, therefore, is entitled to no preferment among men on earth.

"It is high time that our interfaith councils deal with this situation, delicate as it may be, which, after all, is in their particular domain.

TASK FOR RELIGIOUS LEADERS

"Social workers can deal with delinquency and old age, labor leaders and business men can work on economic problems, educators can deal with school problems, but only men of religion should be the ones to deal with matters affecting 'the laws of God.'

"Isn't it rather terrifying that in all the great city of New Orleans there is only one minister of God who takes his theology seriously and is trying to make an everyday program of the 2,000-year-old proclamation that there can be peace on earth only when men have goodwill?

(continued on page 8)

NON - JEW, DREIDL CHAMP, IN NEW YORK

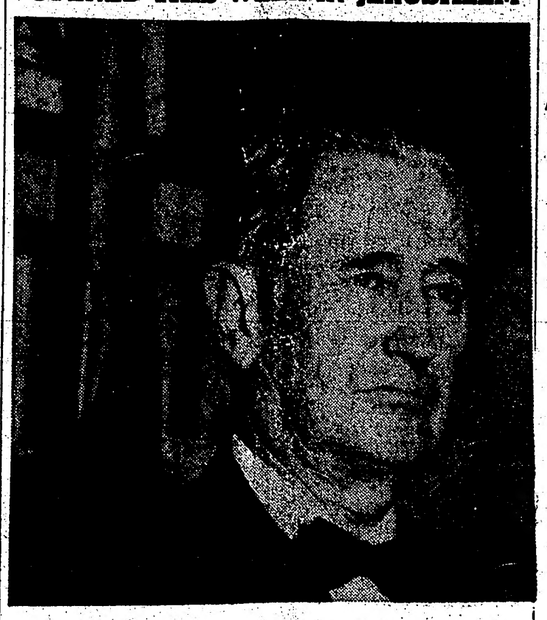
NEW YORK, (CJN) — The City College faculty has a new dreidl-spinning champion. He is Dr. Hiram Hart, Professor of Physics (a non-Jew), who had never spun a dreidl before.

A dreidl is a small top that is set in motion by twisting its peg-like handle. Dreidl-spinning is a children's game traditionally played during Hanukah.

Dr. Hart defeated the incumbent, Dr. Bernard Brown—also a Professor of Physics—at a match last Wednesday, last day of the eight-day Hanukah festival. The sponsors of the competition were student members of the B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation chapter at the college.

Eleven faculty members, a dean and Rabbi Arthur Zuckerman, director of Hillel House, were the finalists. Dr. Hart eliminated Rabbi Zuckerman in the semi-finals with a spin that lasted almost twenty-five seconds. Dr. Zuckerman is an experienced dreidl-spinner.

WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS OPENED THIS WEEK IN JERUSALEM



Dr. NAHUM GOLDMANN, President, opens 25th Zionist Congress. (Official Photo from Israel)

Arthur Goldberg Lights Hanucah Menora Candles

BY LEONARD LYONS

President-elect Kennedy's Secretary of Labor, Arthur Goldberg, had a dinner party at his Washington home, Saturday night, December 17th. President Eisenhower's Secretary of Labor, Jim Mitchell, attended. George Meany, head of the AFL-CIO, said: "Arthur was appointed on Thursday. Mitchell's here in his home on Saturday. This is the quickest transition of office in any department".

In addition to Mitchell and Meany, the guests included union leaders Jim Carey and Alex Rose; Joe Finnegan, the President's trouble shooter; Monsignor Higgins, and Ambassador Harman of Israel. These eminent people of different religious and political faiths paused, before dinner, while Mrs. Goldberg lit the Hanukah candles and recited the ancient prayers celebrating the Festival of Lights.

Mitchell said that on the day President Eisenhower named him to the Cabinet, there had been so many rumors of other candidates for the job that one Baltimore Newspaper carried a headline: "Harold Stassen Named Secretary of Labor". Then Goldberg said that on the day Sen. Kennedy named him, a newspaper in Elgin, Ill. — where Goldberg's sister lives — headlined the story: "Mrs. Greenberg's Brother Named Secretary of Labor".

(More Lyons Stories—page 6)

ISRAELI AMBASSADOR TO THE U. S. TELLS HERTER: "YOU NEVER GAVE US ONE GUN"

Cairo Attacks Kennedy's "All Zionist Government"

WASHINGTON (CJN) Dictator Nasser's "warning" to the United States to prevent Israel from producing atomic bombs has left the administration cold and totally unimpressed", according to a State department spokesman.

The "warning" was received in Washington simultaneously with quotes from the Egyptian press against "Kennedy's Zionist government". Officials here especially resent the remarks in the Arab press controlled by Nasser that the Secretary designate of the Treasury, Mr. Dillon, "is a half-Jews". Observers here point out that such statements carry the Nazi stigma.

NAZI-INFLUENCE NOTED

Before Hitler, noone ever spoke of "half" or "quarter" Jews.

The fact that Dillon's mother is Jewish has nothing to do with his qualifications, according to American officials. Also it is pointed out here that Arthur Goldberg and Abraham Ribicoff "never hid their Jewishness".

ISRAELI AMBASSADOR CANDID

There is definitely noticeable a coolings off in the relations between Washington and Cairo. Nasser's threats are frowned upon.

It is now revealed that, when Secretary of State Herter called in last week Israeli Ambassador Avraham Harman, he was quite blunt in his asking for an official explanation about Israel's nuclear projects.

The Israeli Ambassador was just as candid. He told the American Foreign Minister that the State Department has a long history of favoring the Arab states. Then he reminded the United States Government of the fact that Washington has refused to send the Israelis "a single gun or piece of ammunition", while the Arab States received, in 1960 alone, arms from Russia for the amount of five hundred million dollars.

ARAB FORCE ELIMINATED

The last statement was made by Ambassador Harman when Mr. Christian Herter mentioned Israel as a "close ally" of the Western nations. Mr. Harman then proceeded by saying Israel is interested in preparations for defense, a legitimate aim of every responsible government.

U.S. SATISFIED

Military observers here admit that Israel's preponderance in the nuclear field has completely eliminated the military power of the Arabs.

What America is trying to prevent is a new arms race in the Near East. However, Nasser was told bluntly that the United States is completely satisfied with Israel's "explanations" as to the use of atoms "for peaceful purposes only".

(more on pages 2 & 4)

Commentary • By M. J. Nurenberger

NUCLEAR RUMORS

- First rumor, that the United States had been misinformed by the government of Israel. When an American representative asked Israeli authorities about the new project going up in the Negev, he was told — it was a textile plant. Now, so the story goes, Israel finally admits: it is an atomic establishment.
- Second rumor, the United States government was annoyed by the fact that Israel, "its ally", had not let her in on the secret of nuclear production.
- Rumor number three, the United States had financed some nuclear research in Israel in the American interests but had not been a party to another atomic venture "somewhere in the Negev" with France as the partner.
- Fourth rumor, Paris is financing the manufacture of nuclear arms by Israel, since Israeli scientists are more advanced than those working for the French Atomic Commission.

* * * * *

Now Premier Ben Gurion distinctly told the Knesset that Israel is building a nuclear reactor in the Negev Desert but "exclusively for peaceful purposes". He denied that Israel was producing atom bombs. However, **rumor number five** has it that Ben Gurion only admitted **part** of the truth. It is true that Israel is constructing a reactor for peaceful purposes openly south of Beersheba — for all to see. But a second big, new reactor has been secretly constructed underground.

- Sixth rumor, this one partially substantiated, says that the State Department is not fully satisfied with the explanation by Israel.

* * * * *

So much for the rumors. The paramount foct in the atom sensation revolving around Israel is that "the hitherto secret reactor, which was built with French help in the Negev, will definitely give Israel the capability of turning out atomic bombs. Israel is in a position to produce them even if she does not presently intend to use the plutonium for this purpose".

This quotation is from the context of "an official Washington opinion".

* * * * *

I do not understand the confusion caused by Israel's joining the Nuclear Club. Since when do governments inform their best friends about anything pertaining to security? It took years before Washington relayed to London some of its atomic secrets. And such was the case between the two closest wartime allies. As to the inspired, veiled threats that the Arabs will demand atomic secrets from Moscow unless Israel discontinues her nuclear venture, I should like to clarify one point: let them **try** to get it from Khrushchev. Up to now, Khrushchev has refused to divulge nuclear secrets to Red China. This attitude is behind the present rift in the Communist world. Only children could believe that Russia would relinquish any atomic or nuclear secrets to a temporary Arab dictator. Moreover, the geographical position in the Middle East is such that, if an Arab country were to attack Israel with an atomic bomb, automatically its own territory would be destroyed. No matter how advanced science is, noone has yet discovered a bomb that would discriminate in the process of explosion between Arab and Israel soil. In this case, the tiny size of Israel, her narrow borders and long industrial, heavily populated neck are a natural deterrent against such a venture. One cannot throw a bomb over Israel without endangering the neighboring territory.

* * * * *

As to Ben Gurion's secretiveness, I am reminded of a story about my late grandmother. When anyone asked her how old she was, she answered: no one admits the truth and I do not wish to lie.

* * * * *

Israel certainly has not committed any outrage against international behavior. Assuming whatever is rumored is true ,then what? Since when do governments peddle around vital secrets?

I repeat what I stated over and over: Israel was born in blood, sweat and tears. A new Jew has risen, fearless and without the inferiority complex of the Diaspora. The Arabs do not fear the atom bomb. Their rulers are concerned with but one thought: that Israel's possession of such a powerful weapon may force them not to war — but to peace.

Suicide Lowest Among Jews, Says Reform Rabbi

NEW YORK, (CJN) — A Reform rabbi who is also a practicing psychologist told a group of social workers here that the more authoritarian a man is in religion the more aggressive he is likely to be toward others.

Those who believe in humanitarian religion, on the other hand, have been found to be less aggressive, he said.

The rabbi, Dr. Henry E. Kagan of Sinai Temple, Mount Vernon, addressed the second annual conference on the relationship of the rabbi to the Jewish social worker.

"Authoritarians are highest among Catholics and lowest among Jews", he declared, citing a recent psychological study by P. M. Dreger as his authority. He said the study suggested these conclusions:

"Projecting their repressions to others, the authoritarians are the more prejudiced. Being extro-puritive, the rate of crime is also highest in this group.

(continued on page 8)

A YEAR AFTER THE SWASTIKA EPIDEMICS

West - German Government Fights Anti - Semites

NEW YORK, (CJN) — A full year has passed since two German youths in Cologne had launched the Swastika epidemics. The smearing of the synagogue at that time had touched off a flood of anti-Semitic incidents in Germany and the world over.

The New York Herald Tribune now assigned its permanent corespondent in Bonn to report on the situation today.

A YEAR AGO

Following are the facts as given by Mr. C. Coblentz:

BONN — On Christmas Day a year ago, two neo-Nazi youths scrawled swastikas on the synagogue at Cologne and touched off a flood of anti-Semitic incidents in cities, towns and villages throughout West Germany.

The flare-up lasted for a few weeks, spread briefly to other countries, and then subsided. For the past several months, there have been in West Germany no more than minor, isolated reports that a small Jewish cemetery has been desecrated during the night, that someone has been arrested for mailing anti-Semitic literature in one part of the country or another, or that a Jewish survivor of Nazism has been insulted in a beer tavern.

BALANCE UNCLEAR

However, with New Year here again, there is no clearcut balance sheet on German anti-Semitism during the year since the Cologne affair. There are no official documents to prove conclusively whether it has waned or is stoking new fires. The picture is, instead blurred.

Possibly the most moving development since last December has been the redoubled pro-Jewish effort by the West German moral elite. This group consists of a minority of persons in virtually every branch of West German life.

ATONEMENT

It includes politicians, educators, journalists, businessmen, students, clergymen, professional men and women, and, here and there, humbler individuals. They are obsessed with the idea of atoning to the small Jewish community in Germany and to Jews abroad for the crimes of the Nazi era. Many of them are highly educated persons who, by objective standards, need how to no one abroad.

They have been the motive force behind the dispatch of several hundred West German students to Israel, creation of German-Israeli groups at ten West German universities, organization of lectures on the Jewish issue at adult evening educational schools, attempts to reform some of the most appallingly inadequate modern history textbooks in the elementary schools, and such other events as the current display at the Ruhr city of Recklinghausen of a remarkable exhibition of Jewish art and civilization.

ANTI-SEMITIC ICEBERG STILL THERE

These and other things have been done, in most cases with a great deal of heart. They are the tangibles on the balance sheet. However, there are the intangibles, to which no one quite seems to have an authoritative answer. The most important of them is the submerged portion of the anti Semitic iceberg.

The hidden part of the iceberg is believed by qualified foreign and West German observers to have remained largely intact despite occasional signs to the contrary, including recent evidence, for example, that the West German population is far more prepared than before to attend documentary films and television shows depicting Nazi atrocities.

The iceberg cannot be statistically analyzed with any accuracy. But this correspondent has found few observers who doubt its size. In brief, West German anti-Semitism seems to persist, despite the fact that the active neo-Nazis are at present a politically impotent, marginal group.

In addition, anti-Semitic feeling is abetted among the West Germans by what one Jewish official recently called "a terrible mass of ignorance, indifference, apathy and insensitivity".

Open manifestations are held in check partly by the action of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's government. In the case of Dr. Adenauer and some of his associates, there is an immense moral desire to bury anti-Semitism along with the rest of Nazism. This desire is equally marked in the case of President Heinrich Luebke.

However, with part of West German officialdom, the primary motive in suppressing anti-Semitism appears to be a wish to prevent political embarrassment for West Germany at a time when it is still in the process of recovering lost power and influence.

Eichmann's Lawyer Wants 20.000 Dollars from.... Israel

Jerusalem (CJN). Dr. Robert Servatius, Eichmann's lawyer, now demands from the Israel government a retainer of $20,000. Otherwise, the German attorney claims, he will not undertake the defense of this client at the trial scheduled for March 6th.

To Speak Here

RABBI E. RACKMAN
(Story — Page 8)

LAVON COMPLETELY CLEARED BY GOVERNMENT

Jerusalem (CJN). Pinchas Lavon, Secretary General of the Histadrut, was completely cleared by cabinet ministers' committee of the accusation that he had been responsible for a "security mishap". Lavon was Minister of Defense in 1954. In 1955, he resigned because of accusations by Premier Ben Gurion.

Mr. Lavon has thus been completely exonerated in his feud with Ben Gurion.

B. G. BOYCOTTS HISTADRUT MEETING

TEL AVIV, (JCNS). Differences between Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Lavon reached a climax when Mr. Ben-Gurion and other Mapai Ministers and Knesset members supporting him, boycotted the opening ceremony of the celebrations to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Histadrut.

Despite personal efforts by Mr. Lavon which lasted until the last minute, Mr. Ben-Gurion refused to attend the ceremony, as a protest against Mr. Lavon's remarks at his Press conference last week, when he accused the Premier, without naming him, of obstructiong the work of the Afro-Asian Institute.

Among those who refused to attend the meeting were Mr. Peres, General Dayan, Mr. Behor Shittrit and Mr. Aba Eban. Mrs. Golda Meir and Mr. Pinhas Sapir were the only Mapai Ministers to accept the invitation. Mr. Levi Eshkol and Mr Moshe Sharett sent letters saying they were unable to attend owing to the Keren Kayemeth Conference being held at the same time.

Mr. Ben-Gurion's boycott is interpreted here as a step in the open struggle between the Prime Minister and the Histadrut leader which, after scandalising the whole country for several months, now threatens to break out again.

Mr. Ben-Gurion's absence, it is stated, coincided with the publication of new findings by the Attorney General, Mr.

(continued on page 8)

EDITORIAL

TORAH FROM ZION: TOLERANCE

"The Torah shall come forth from Zion and the word of God from Jerusalem." What is the Torah from Zion as far as human relations are concerned? The essence of it is — as defined by Hillel — "thou shalt love they neighbor as thyself. This is the whole Torah, the rest is but commentary".

The Torah is tolerance. And tolerance means, to respect opinions and beliefs which one does not share. The first test of tolerance is acknowledge ment of the privilege to be different. In the Near East, we have two examples of tolerance and intolerance. In Saudi Arabia, which is practically owned by American oil companies, the Moslem autocrat who rules it does not allow any Christian church or religious services. In Israel, which is in a permanent state of war with its Arab neighbors, the gates to Jordan are opened on Christmas Eve in order to allow Christians to cross the enemy border, spend forty eight hours in the enemy's country and return.

Since its inception, despite the danger involved (spies in the disguise of Pilgrims), Israel pays its respect to tolerance and its full recognition of the belief of others. In Nazareth, on Israeli territory, the lights are on Christmas. The town, holy to all Christians, is illuminated by Israeli's Ministry of Religions in order to make the Christians in Israel feel at home.

That's the way it is in Israel. That's the way it should be. That's how one should hearken unto the voice from Zion: separate in beliefs and practices as men will be to the end of days, we should able to accept the distinctiveness of particular faiths. Thus only can we together. live in one world not withstanding the differences that religion, by its very nature, necessarily imposes.

This is the entire Torah. The rest is but commentary.

ONLY IN AMERICA

By HARRY GOLDEN

THE NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION

My New Year's resolution shall be not to write any more columns about New Year's in or for 1962. I have spent three years in these columns writing about each of the holidays as they come up: New Year's, Washington's Birthday, Lincoln's Birthday, Valentine's Day, Passover, Memorial Day, the Fourth of July, Labor Day, Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, and I have about divested mlself of what I have to say regarding holidays. My thinking on the subject is that the holidays do not survive because columnists write about them; they survive really because people get the day off.

The best holidays used to come a few years back, before the wide-spred advent of air-conditioning. It was customary in those days to release the entire office once the temperature reached or went above 90 degrees. Secretaries, clerks and junior executives were forever phoning the airport or the newspaper to find at exactly what degree the temperature was. Those were the days when no one really complained about the heat as they do now. But air conditioning ended this idyll although winter blizzards often bring with them holidays.

Everybody expects the scheduled holiday and as a result they imagine they must have fun at the New Year's Eve party. When they don't have fun, they imagine they have missed something and that is the reason, I suppose, that New Year's Eve parties and attendant celebrations have broken up more homes than wars.

While New Year's is the astronomical rearrangement of the heavens, it is also the day which is filled with young men rushing back and forth on the gridiron in the big bowl games. On the New Year's Day everybody is either playing, attending, or watching football games. One of the reasons I am a litle skeptical about New Year's is because I have personally never understood football just as I have never understood a party at which you are expected to get drunk.

I have asked friends who are football fanatics about these bowl games. "Let us grant," I argue "that you watched last year's Rose Bowl game. And that you are going to watch this year's game, the network makes a mistake and shows you last year's game on a rerun tape. Would you recognize the difference?

They answer they would, but you and I know, dear reader, they wouldn't. All of the football players keep running the same way. I think the fellow who picked up the ball in one Rose Bowl game and ranto the wrong goal posts had the right idea.

THE ANIMALS ARE ON A DIET TOO

In the high schools along the Lower East Side of New York, one of the constant topics for debate was: Resolved: Science is an aid to humanity. As I remember, it was an irresolvable debate. We talked about scientic methods developed to clothe everyone cheaply and commented that science also threw tailors out of work; we discussed the medical advances and brooked darkly that it was all too expensive.

No one ever thought to investigate the relationship of science to animals. But it is an all pervading relationship. Science has made of animal husbandry — breeding, genetics, nutrition, physiology, meats, and production — what its practitioners boast is a romantic industry. Of course, morticians tend to think their industry is romantic on some days, but I think we can forgive this understandable burst of enthusiasm from the husbandrymen. Where once it took thirteen pounds of feed to grow a three-and-one-half-pound broiler in fourteen weeks, it now takes only seven pounds and only eight weeks.

Animal husbandrymen have long known that sick animals will drink water but refuse feed. The view now prevalent is that water may become an important way of feeding animals if the proper nutrients can be introduced and dissolved in it. But this introduces an additional problem. Plentiful water was always taken for granted. As population increases, the number of animals necessary to feed people increases, too, so that there is an increasing pressure on water suppiy nearly everywhere.

In recent years the biggest advance science has made to the welfare of animals has been in the development of stimulants and tranquilizers. Tranquilizers reduce shipping-shrink and shipping fever in livestock; they help eliminate shock in weaning calves, pigs, and lambs; tranquilizers calm wild animals and make them easier to handle; they increase milk in cows and other lactating animals; and they help ewes, for instance, to adopt lambs. Tranquilizers have even been fed to salmon before they make the journey back up the falls.

Hand feeding of livestock and animals, according to W. M. Beeson of Purdue University, is rapidly a thing of the past. The poultry industry is almost completely automated and shovels and pitchforks on farms will soon disappear and be seen only in antique shops. Cattlemen boast that with new feeding procedures and diet controls, every cut on a steer will be a piece of steak. Today there is even a considerable body of research which indicates it is possible to control sex in animals.

The animals, like we humans, have little to say about all this. They make the same mistakes all of us do. Take the turkey who every day sees the farmer approach with a pan of corn. The turkey reasons the whole thing out scientifically. The grain the farmer scatters means nourishment. Everytime the turkey sees the farmer he expects food. That is the law of probability. On the day before Thanksgiving, the turkey sees the farmer approach and clucks over to him and loses his head. But the point of the matter is that the turkey wasn't wrong. Just scientific.

FIRST PAYCHECK AT AGE 21

There was once a feeling of financial responsibility long before you reached voting age. Today each child needs a quarter of a century to be prepared to earn a living with the equivalent of at least a Master's degree.

Every ghetto child had to be up and about the business of providing his own share of the family budget. Perhaps it was that attitude that was the making of so many outstanding men. Independence must start early or not at all, and the latest crop of young people receive security

(continued on page 8)

LAW AND MORALITY vs. "Lady Chatterley's Lover"

By Dr. M. LEW

The recent decision of a British judge and jury that D. H. Lawrence's novel "Lady Chatterley's Lover" is not obscene and may therefore be published marked, from the legal standpoint, the end of the case. But it has raised a moral issue. The controversial correspondence in the Press evoked by the verdict has made it abundantly clear that there are many people in Britain who are deeply concerned about the grave effect that the book is bound to have on its readers and especially upon the education of the younger generation.

SEX IN THE TALMUD

The influence of religion and national values upon the moral standards of the individual and the community in general is universally accepted. The challenge of the decision of the court has drawn attention, perhaps not unnaturally, to the attitude of Judaism, which is coextensive with life, to the questions that are at the very root of the case and the controversy.

Far from deeming sex sordid and sinful, Judaism regards it as a natural impulse, profound and creative.

It forms part of man's endowment and of the scheme of Creation.

It goes back to the birth of the human race and is central to the institution of marriage, the prime purpose of which is the rearing of children. The first precept of the Divine Law is contained in the words: "Be fruitful and multiply." (Gen. 1, 28.) Its place of eminence in the Torah testifies to its paramount importance.

The Talmud treats of sexual matters with candid clarity and frankness. The rabbis never pursued a policy of obscurity or evasion. "Before the Heavenly Tribunal," they said, "the third question that will be asked of a man is, 'Did you raise a family?'" (Shabb. 31a.) Of the marriage relations they spoke naturally but not flauntingly. In contradistinction to this, some modern novelists, of whom D. H. Lawrence is representative, regretably indulge in expressions of a kind that suggest not a lofty moral purpose but an emphasis on the merely carnal and crude side of the sexual relationships.

The rabbis, however, insisted that as a safeguard against sensuality and promiscuity anything that might excite passion was strictly to be avoided. "For jesting and levity lead a man on to lewdness." (Aboth iii, 17). Obscene speech, like immodest conduct, was severely condemned. The high concept of marriage finds its finest expression in the Bible and in the striking symbolism of the Hebrew Prophets. So strong and sacred is the tie which binds a man to his wife that in the figurative language of Scripture it is applied to the covenant between God and Israel. God is pictured as the husband and Israel as the wife who are linked together by the bond of marriage.

DIGNITY OF MAN

The ideal of matrimony is reflected in the Halacha (rabbinical law), which regards marriage as a contract between two parties involving life-long fidelity and devotion and the strictest chastity. "Kiddushin," (sanctification) the rabbinic term for marriage, stresses the spiritual relationship sanctified by religion and invested with purity, modesty, and beauty. Adultery is a cardinal sin.

The dignity and worth of human personality, a fundamental Jewish doctrine, is the underlying motive of the ideal of morality, which is one of the greatest gifts of Judaism to the human race. The deepest distress in marriage derives from a violation of ethical principles and a betrayal of trust and confidence. The rabbis regarded divorce as a disaster and they expressed its poignancy in an evocative utterance. "When a man divorces his wife, even the Alta sheds tears." (Gittin 90 b.) The Jewish family laws with their moral discipline and character-training have helped to enhance the sanctity of marriage and to maintain the stability of the Jewish family. At the present time, as the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Brodie, has said, there is an alarming debasement of sex, which is being commercialised with the grossest and most salacious of expressions.

FOR HARMONY BETWEEN LAW & MORALITY

Law, justice, and morality are the glory of a nation. They sink deep into the consciousness of the people. The simple virtues of truth, modesty, chivalry, and compassion spring from that consciousness. It is a mistake to try to reduce their power and efficacy. Liberty unlimited, Judaism holds, degenerates into licence. One example will serve to illustrate that the English people maintain this principle. Publicity of judicial proceedings is deemed of first importance as a guarantee of fairness and public security. Yet, in some special cases of an intimate nature there are some limitations by Statute on this practice. Thus in divorce cases the Press is not allowed to report evidence but only the judgement, while in nullity cases the courts do not allow the public to be present for the sexual details which are so often offensive to popular ears. To abandon this principle in the realm of literature is to stray from the path which leads to true happiness and wholesome joy and to the desirable harmony between law and morality.

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TYPICAL PEASANTS IN ALGERIA

THEATRE IN TORONTO

JOHNNY MATHIS AT THE O'KEEFE CENTRE

By Barbara I. Pearl

Just before the O'Keefe Centre took its winter holiday last week, Helen and John Noga presented Johnny Mathis the young and more than popular singer.

Johnny Mathis' voice, though not dynamic, has many favorable qualities. It is sweet, well trained and expressive. His singing is all the more remarkable because of the lack of expression from the neck down. He stands like a limp Jack-in-the-box, occasionally coming to life with a quick jerk. This makes his interpretations all the more remarkable, since he emotes purely with his voice. What was most intriguing, however, was his clipped manner of pronunciation. It was different, to say the least.

Johnny Mathis surprised many by his ability to dance with the Hermes Pan Dancers. He fit right in with their superb dancing.

Looks as though the boy's talents are many-faceted. He was a joy to his thousands of teen age followers.

Another fascinating part of the show was Andre Tahone and his marionettes. They deserve an evening of their own. The cavortings of these dozens of little dolls can be accredited only to the artistry of Mr. Tahone. I'm sorry they don't perform here Christmas week, when all school children, home on vacation, can enjoy them.

HUMAN RELATIONS

A time for Action

Danger in Numbers

DR. ROSE N. FRANZBLAU

QUESTION: When my son, who is now in his late 20s, was 19, he suddenly revealed that he secretly liked to dress in women's clothes. I was petrified. When I asked him about this he explained that since he had never been intimate with a girl, this was sort of an outlet.

I tried to get him to a doctor for help but couldn't. I went to a psychiatrist to talk about the matter and he wanted to see my son. But this was never done. As time went on, I tried to make myself believe that this was over. He is intimate with women, has lived away from home, and certainly there is nothing about him to suggest anything like that.

But the other day I got some mail from a women's mail order house addressed to Mrs. (and his name). What shall I do? Does this mean that there is something radically wrong, or is it a fetish, or what?

My husband knows nothing at all about this.

ANSWER: In the typical history of a transvestite, the mother plays an all-important role to the detriment of the son. The tendency on the part of a boy to play with dolls or to like feminine clothes, dressing in them on every possible occasion, is seen rather early in the child's life. Usually, when the mother gets the warning signals, she discards them as unimportant, or else they seem to her to be so horrifying that she cannot possibly accept them as true.

Sometimes a mother, unfortunately, actually encourages the son to bedeck himself in feminine garb and makeup. It may be done under the pretext of dressing up for a masquerade or for some kind of party.

* * *

Even when the mother is aware of her son's behavior and is disturbed by it, she keeps the information to herself and rarely reveals the facts or shares her concern with the child's father.

In these cases, the mother works diligently at keeping father and son apart. When they are kept from becoming close to each other, each one can remain closest to her.

When you finally faced your son's difficulty, you did the right thing in suggesting therapy for him and in going to a psychiatrist yourself. But somehow, you did not follow through.

That your son has moved away from home and is living on his own is all to the good. His intimacy with women is, of course, no cure for his illness.

* * *

There is always the chance that the mail from California represents an old contact from former years when he still lived at home. However, the possibility that this is another way of calling your attention to his difficulty must not be overlooked.

You can no longer continue to play emotional hide-and-seek with this very serious problem. It may be terribly difficult for you to tell your husband the facts about your son that you have gathered over the years. There may be recriminations and accusations. However, it would be well to face it.

This is the way to get your husband into the picture and have him take over from here on in: Your son must be confronted and given the letter from the women's dress house in California. It would probably be better for this confrontation to take place between father and son alone. The father should insist, quietly but strongly, that his son go for help. To prepare for this confrontation, your husband should talk this over with your clergyman, your family physician or a psychiatrist.

However tough the road may be, the outcome in personal happiness and normal fulfillment for him will be well worth it.

QUESTION: I am a girl 14, in the ninth grade. My problem concerns my social life. I have quite a few very close girl friends. Although I attend a coed junior high and live in a neighborhood with many boys and girls, I still have not had a date (around here).

During the summer I go away to camp and I'm very popular in a large crowd and date quite often. But when I come home my life changes completely and I feel very depressed. I do not see any of the summer crowd during the winter because of the distance involved.

In this neighborhood I baby-sit and I am well known. My friends have the same problem. We are considered good-looking and dress well. We don't know what is wrong.

ANSWER: Youngsters may consciously feel ready to establish friendships with members of the opposite sex, but unconsciously still be very fearful of it. Where the activities are planned and supervised by adults, they feel more protected and secure. Somebody is watching over them, and they somehow have greater confidence in themselves and their behavior.

In such a context the young adolescent is relaxed because she knows that neither the boy nor the situation will make more demands on her than she can cope with. When the girl is in control of the situation in this manner, she can shine and be at her very best. From this kind of experience she can learn more easily how to handle herself on dates. But sometimes, although professing a great desire to date on her own, the girl is not yet ready to let go of the group.

* * *

When people want something very badly but are not quite sure of themselves, they do not always do their best or show themselves off to their very best advantage. This is true even of grown-ups in their relationships, and is certainly to be expected in young people who are just starting out to make friends.

Boys of 14 and 15, no matter how loud and brash their behavior may seem on the outside, are just as insecure and lacking in confidence as girls of this age. When they sense that a girl is unsure of herself and somewhat frightened of males, they tend to shy away from her. A boy this age may feel able and willing to approach one girl whom he likes, but may feel overwhelmed at the thought of breaking through a whole crowd to get to her.

You would probably be just as popular and well-liked as you were at camp if you were to join a youth group in a community center or religious institution in your neighborhood. You may feel somewhat hesitant about repeating this experience at a different time and place and with different people and worry whether it will bring you the same success. But you are the same attractive person you always were.

But for others to discover this, you must make yourself known. You must also make it clear that you are not a snob. You cannot insist that anyone who accepts you must also accept your girl friends. You can, of course, maintain the close friendship you have with these girls. But if you are to make friends among boys, you cannot operate as a small crowd.

* * *

A very good way to become known and to get to know others is to give a boy-girl party, where your girl friends and boy friends are each free to bring their own date if they have one, and where you invite extra boys from school or church, even though they are only casual acquaintances. To such a party you might also invite the boys whom you like and whom you dated at camp this summer.

It might also be helpful for you to acquire some additional girl friends. There is nothing wrong in becoming friendly with a girl who is popular and knows a lot of boys. If you like her, her popularity should certainly not be held against her.

Reappraise your situation and make sure that the closeness of your little group is not excluding either boy or girl friends who might want to get to know you better. But it is important that they get to know you as individuals and not as a crowd.

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DATELINE: ALGIERS

Joseph Barry

THE POGROM IN THE CASBAH: ALL FACTS

ALGIERS — Algiers, say French authorities, has returned to normal. Shops are open, trains are running, boats are being unloaded, newspapers are appearing and for 24 hours no juvenile political delinquent has thrown a paving stone at a policeman.

Wherefore these notes of a normal Tuesday in Algiers.

I was up fairly early, but not very bright. I had a long, riotous week-end deciding to revisit the Casbah where everything was reported calm. I hitched a ride in the car of a rich American journalist and offered to guide him to the synagogue.

No more barbed wire at the foot of the Casbah. But lots of activity, lots of gendarmes, lots of Zouaves. It was very picturesque—just like a Boyer-Hedy Lamarr movie in Algiers. The Arabs were wearing their Uncle Tom look. Is the revolt over? We went up mighty steep stairs and along Indian-trail streets. Kids were trotting along beside us. Down Main St. past the market place to a wrecked synagogue. All FLN signs were being painted out on shops but not the synagogue. The French have decided to leave signs on the synagogue to show what happened. It was really gutted. Altar cloth was in muck, furniture smashed.

* * *

A French officer wanted to show us where a swastika was painted inside with the legend "Death to Jews." We went in and saw it. It was very big.

I met an Arab who said Jews shot at them from windows where they lived. So Arabs destroyed the synagogue. Someone told me yesterday that double agents in the Casbah fired on Moslems Sunday. Another American expert said that every time anything happens in North Africa there is a pogrom. Not political, but personal. Is that comforting?

Out of a seven-story tenement next to the synagogue came a line of about 25 Moslems, hands on head, stepped along by Zouaves. Somebody inside the tenement yelled something obscene,explained a Zouave lieutenant. Thus the roundup. Inside was the wailing of women. A young boy ran out and asked us to come in. Doors were broken in every apartment. Food was spilled on the floor, women were crying, more women cursing.

"This is French pacification", said a Moslem who came along with us. "They say they want to calm us and they set us on fire".

"My brother was taken," said a young girl. Moslem women took us to a French woman from Vosges living on the fifth floor, a widow, so she could tell us how nice Arabs are to French people. She did. She cried and said Arabs brought her tea during the fighting. The same Moslem women then took us to a very old Jewish woman living on the second floor. She was blind. "They're all very nice to me," she said. She didn't know yet about the synagogue.

On the street we met a dark, magnificent girl. She wanted to take us to the headquarters of Casbah revolt. She was 24, a nurse. A crowd gathered. "Americans give money and guns to the French," said a Moslem. "This is very unfriendly." "Kennedy is for Algerian independence," I said. "Lip talk," said the Moslem. A patrol of Zouaves charged us. We scattered.

* * *

One of the bloodiest lessons in history has just been written and is still being written—on the very black board of Algiers—but one wonders before flying from this city of suicidal bent exactly what has been learned.

What are the conclusions of the European settlers who now know or should know there is a fire burning in the Casbah and in every other Arab quarter which French firearms can never put out? And of the Jewish community in Algeria of perhaps a quarter million whose Algiers synagogue, the gift of Napoleon III, was gutted during the Casbah uprising? And of the French army which has been pacifying Algeria for six full years and was on the point of announcing final victory when the Moslem masses exploded in its face?

The European Ultras, to begin with, have sunk out of sight. Warrants are out for the leaders, who have not only the shabby riots of their excited adolescents to account for, but also the murderous provocation of the Moslem population. The deadly score points to their guilt. Out of the 96 officially dead, 90 are Moslems.

Out of the 90, 29 were killed by bullets of a caliber that come from the kind of revolvers most of them carry. A government autopsy has shown this. The score of the rioting to date is 15 dead Moslems for every European. At the moment, that makes a rather one-sided menace. But what an invitation to slaughter when one considers that long-suffering Moslems outnumber Europeans 10 to 1!

* * *

Back to the hotel for lunch. Chatted with the waiter I met the day before in the Casbah. "It is calm in the Casbah," I told him. "For Europeans it is over," he said. "For us it is beginning."

I reported to the telephone girl that everything was calm. "For a while," she said. "For how long?" I asked. "Maybe months, maybe weeks, maybe till the next speech," she answered, meaning de Gaulle. I went up to my room. A very friendly Kabylle valet de chambre talked about his village "the FLN pulled a sneak attack on French soldiers," he said. "Pouf! They disappear. Soldiers line up the villagers. Bang! Bang! Bang!

I went down to the lobby to meet an English reporter with a rented car. Algiers is the finest place for an expense account since Korea. I wanted to see a Moslem funeral above the Casbah. A demonstration was rumored. Up we went. The funeral was over. The demonstration was over. Soldiers had fired in the air. The blasted paratroopers had showed up at the Moslem funeral, causing a riot. They love riots.

Army helicopters are circling over the Casbah all the time, all day, all week-end. Maybe a hundred young Moslems were pressing against gentle mobile gendarmes. They and special security police, also from metropolitan France, are my choice for UN troops. Wonderfull all week-end. "These kids are harmless", said a gendarme lieutenant. "They are having a carnival. Not like those bastards down on Rue Michelet who wanted to break our heads with stones." He was referring to the noble sons of noble European settlers.

The young Moslems were singing Arabic sings. Probably the Algerian national anthem—maybe the premier performance. The Moslem women were giving out with their war whoop. "You-you-you."

If anybody wonders who has won the Algerian youth he ought to see these kids. They don't even yell "Algerie Algerienne." They're yelling "Algerie Musulman" and they are red hot. The fire burning in the Casbah will never be put out by the French army.

Back to the hotel. I decided to skip the government press conference. I had had enough of a normal day in Algiers.

DATELINE: ISRAEL

By Carl Alpert

I Think As I Please

HAIFA — Socialized medicine has long been a controversial subject in western countries. Under a Labor Government it became a reality in Great Britain. In the United States the opposition has been led by the conservative American Medical Association. In general it may be said that the proponents of a national medical plan are the Socialists, the liberals, the left-of-center elements, whereas the opponents are those who favor the conservative, private initiative, capitalist point of view.

Not so in Israel, the land of paradoxes! Here it is the right wing groups, the conservatives, who demand a national medical insurance program, whereas the leftist groups and the Histadruth oppose the plan, and wish to continue the present system of privately operated medical care schemes.

The reason for this apparently peculiar reversal of roles is not hard to find: the largest medical insurance plan in Israel is Kupat Cholim, operated by Histadruth, exclusively for Histadruth members. Kupat Cholim (which means literally Sick Fund) serves approximately two thirds of the population, through membership in the Histadruth, but the remaining third are not eligible. The Fund has a network of hospitals, clinics and laboratories, and is the largest employer of medical personnel in the country.

Kupat Cholim is the latest target of those who feel that it is not in the national interests that the Histadruth shall be bigger than the government of Israel, or that it should carry on functions which are properly those of government. Not long ago the Employment Exchanges were removed from Histadruth domination, and made a national responsibility. Earlier, the so-called Labor trend in the school system was abolished and the schools "nationalized." Public health is next on the list. It is known that Prime Minister Ben Gurion and other cabinet members, even of the Mapai party, favor such a step, but the battle will not be an easy one.

Histadruth leaders look upon Kupat Cholim as one of the ace attractions for membership. There is good reason to believe that if this "benefit" is removed, thousands if not tens of thousands of Israelis will quietly discontinue their membership. There will no longer be need to paste the stamps into the little membership book, which must be shown when seeking Kupat Cholim service.

It is not realized by the average member, but less than half of his Histadruth dues are devoted to maintenance of the medical services. This has been the principal reason for the many complaints which are chronically made — by patients and physicians alike. This withholding of funds from the Kupat Cholin naturally results in curtailed services — and a deficit, which the Histadruth calls upon the government of Israel to meet — on the grounds that it is performing a national service, and saving the government money!

The public has not been happy with Kupat Cholim. Many people have long memories, and recall that not so many years ago the Fund's leadership ruled that its hospitals would not accept victims of road accidents unless they are members, or in danger of death. There are still clashes as to interpretation of the criticalness of a case, and a non paid-up membership book.

An Israeli with small income and no resources finds Kupat Cholim a genuine godsend in case of serious illness. He receives hospitalization, medicaments, care of the country's leading specialists if necessary, at practically no cost. But for minor ailments, Kupat Cholim has become a source of irritation. There are long queues at many clinics; harrassed physicians are subject to bureaucratic control of non-medical persons; periodic fracases at the clinics are a dangerous sign of discontent. Indeed, there are some who feel that Histadruth would do well to divest itself of Kupat Cholim, before the institution becomes a public relations liability.

The whole issue will be aired very soon. Mr. Ben Gurion has promised some of his coalition partners that he will move to nationalize Kupat Cholim, and they are pressing for action. Histadruth, led by the embattled Mr. Pinhas Lavon, can be relied upon to fight back. It will be another merry battle in the struggle to determine who is boss, the Government or the Histadruth.

THE TALE OF A MODERN JOB

I Was In Twenty-Two Czech Prisons

By Benno Weigl

(JCNS) — According to the latest reports from Czechoslovakia, more than 30 Jews, including prominent Zionists and Zionist officials, have been released from prison as a result of a political amnesty, which was announced some months ago.

Among the Zionists who have benefited from the amnesty are Mr. Josef Buchler, former Secretary of the Zionist Organisation in Bratislavia, who, with several other Zionists, were sentenced in 1950 to 23 years' imprisonment; Dr. Arpad Goldstein, who was serving a ten-year sentence; and Rabbi Yankel Birnbaum, who was sentenced to 23 years (former rabbi of Kosice). These men were tried and sentenced before the Slansky trial. (The release of four other Zionists from gaol was announced by us last July).

Also released from prison were about 30 other Jews tried and convicted since the Slansky trial. They were almost all members of the Communist Party, occupying important Government posts. None have been reinstated in their former posts, but are believed to have been given jobs in the mines and building trades.

The Zionists released are stated to have applied for passports to leave for Israel.

This dramatic story is an account of the personal experiences of Mr. Benno Weigl, who has just come back from Czechoslovakia. He is a 46-year-old businessman born in Brno and now living in London. His father was an adviser to Baron Louis de Rothschild in Vienna.

Between Febuary 1948 and March 1950 I was a prisoner in Czechoslovakia. In those years I was tried no less than 17 times and incarcerated in 22 different concentration camps and gaols. I was subjected to beatings, torture, and long stretches of solitary confinement. My crime? Like dozens of my coreligionists who shared my fate, I was a Jew. Many of my brethren still languish in Czech prisons. Some have died as the result of inhuman treatment. In the pure air of freedom which I now breathe, their memory is ever with me. This is their story as much as my own.

I left Czechoslovakia in 1939, just before the Germans marched in. I made my way to Palestine, joined the Palestine police, and when war broke out joined the Czech Army in France. After Dunkirk, I came to England and served in the Czech Army until 1942 when I was discharged on medical grounds. In 1943 I married a London girl and our son was born two years later. Up till 1948 I was a businessman in London.

In January of that year, using a Czech passport issued in London, I went to Czechoslovakia to complete a furniture deal. My visit was to have lasted between four and six weeks. On February 27 I was arrested in my hotel in Prague and taken to police headquarters. After a brief interrogation as to the purpose of my visit, my contacts, and my planned length of stay, I was allowed to go, but the authorities held my passport "for further investigation."

I did not dare argue. I could hear screams from adjoining rooms where others were being interrogated and beaten up. My only wish was to get out as quickly as posible with or without my passport.

My English partner was with me in the same Prague hotel, and we decided he should leave on the next aircraft and that I should leave immediately after, making my way across the border into West Germany. I got in touch with some people who agreed to help me, and was told to meet them at a night club the following day at 4 a.m. I arrived punctually at the rendezvous with no luggage whatsoever, but I had with me 500 dollars to pay my guide and to cover expenses for the journey from Germany to Britain. In the night club I was offered a drink by a man known only to me by sight but who, I understood, was to cross the border with me. Although used to alcohol I immediately felt a certain drowziness after swallowing the drink, but I put this down to the nervous strain of the previous two days.

I have the vague recollection that someone called me a dirty Jew, that somebody hit me, that I became involved in a fight. The next thing I remember was waking up about noon the next day in my hotel room, unable to move my right arm and shoulder. My clothes were torn, my money gone. I called in a Jewish doctor who had also served with the Czech army in Britain, and after an X-ray it was found that I had a broken shoulder-bone. The doctor told me I would have to go into a nursing home for an operation and advised me to be most careful about what I said at the forthcoming police inquiry. It would be better to say that I was drunk and did not remember anything. He informed me that the drink given me had probably been doped. I stayed in the nursing home two months and then made application to the Ministry of the Interior for the return of my passport to enable me to rejoin my wife and child in London.

Meanwhile, the situation in Prague was changing rapidly. Jan Masaryk, the Foreign Minister, a popular and much loved figure, committed "suicide" and a new all-Communist Government was set up. Wholesale arrests followed and thousands of Czechs, many of them distinguished personages in public life, fled across the borders into Austria or Germany.

Jewish friends who came to see me in hospital expressed grave disquiet about the situation. They all spoke about leaving the country, although as yet the Government had shown no overt signs of antisemitism. As one Auschwitz survivor, whose wife and three sons had perished at the camp, put it to me: "The brown Nazis have gone and now the red gestapo is moving in." He added that it was true there were Jews in high State and industrial posts, but one day they would be thrown out as scapegoats for Governmental shortcomings. How right he was! My friends also told me that there were reports of people being beaten to death by the police under interrogation, of people disappearing daily from the streets. I refused to believe the reports, or at any rate thought them to be highly exaggerated, because it was only three years since the end of the German occupation, and the population were hardly likely to forget that 68,000 non-Jewish Czech citizens had died in Nazi concentration camps. But after leaving hospital, I soon became convinced that the reports were well founded.

Mr. Toman, a Jew, who was head of a special branch of political police in the Ministry of the Interior who had spent the war years in England, fled to Germany immediately after the Communist putsch. His wife Ella and brother were arrested when trying to cross the border. During her interrogation she jumped from a third floor window of police headquarters into the street and died immediately. Her brother was beaten up so severely that for years he was unable to walk properly. I met him in prison, serving a sentence of 25 years' hard labour.

Dr. Miriam Kostkova, a Jewish woman doctor who, during the war, married a Czech R.A.F. pilot, was arrested in the eight month of her pregnancy. During her first interrogation she was so badly beaten up that she had an abortion. No doctor was called, only her cell-mates were there to do what they could for her. Suddenly she was given solitary confinement, and a few days later it was announced she had committed suicide by slitting her veins with a razor-blade. Anyone who has been in prison in one of the Iron Curtain countries will appreciate the virtual impossibility of smuggling a razor-blade into prison, especially into the women's headquarters.

As I had not received a reply to my application for the return of my passport, I made renewed representations, and was informed unofficially that although there was nothing against me which might prejudice my return to England, I would have to wait. So I waited, living on money which my numerous Czech friends gave me and which my wife sent from England.

On August 20, 1948, I was arrested at 5 a.m. and, without any interrogation or charge against me, gaoled in a section of the Prague district prison reserved for currency offenders. I was later handed a charge in writing that by taking money from Czech citizens I had committed a currency offence. I was further charged with helping Jewsh (the wording was "citizens with Zionist learnings") to get their property out of the country, with the help of the U.S.A. and French embassies. No evidence was furnished to substantiate the charges; no witnesses were called; no incriminating documents produced. One day I received notification in writing that I had been convicted and sentenced to four months in gaol (which, incidentally, I had already nearly served) and a fine of one million crowns (about 5,000 Pounds).

Among my fellow-prisoners were many Jews of different nationalities. Some were in fact guilty of currency offences — selling dollars on the black market, taking into the country undeclared foreign currency — but in most cases the charges were trumped up by the authorities to deprive the Jews of their assets. I know of dozens of cases of Jews being arrested on trumped up charges and being released after signing over their foreign holdings to the State. There was no court, no investigation. After the person had been detained for some time he would receive a writ of accusation to which he could reply direct or through a solicitor. On paying up he would be released, even without serving the full sentence for the alleged offence. It was quite clear that the authorities were concerned not with justice but with extorting money.

I appealed against the sentence, but served my full four months. I was released on payment of 150,000 crowns (about 750 Pounds).

This was the only Czech prison I experienced where the warders treated the inmates humanely. The wardens were elderly men, Communist in designation only. Some went out of their way to help us. Food parcels were allowed in, and up to October, 1948, the Prague Jewish community was allowed to supply those prisoners who wished it with kosher food. On Yom Kippur we were allowed to hold a service in an empty cell, the officiants being two Polish rabbis who were among the prisoners.

The prison governor who gave permission for the service to be held and saw to it that the prisoners received humane treatment was later dismissed from the service for allegedly assisting Zionist inmates to communicate with friends and outside organizations. The wardens, some of whom were with the Czech forces in England during the last war, were naturally sympathetic towards the prisoners and could not understand why they should be classed as common criminals. We used to be allowed even to make 'phone calls from prison, and on occasions wardens accompanied prisoners home during the night and brought them back next morning. But all this changed once the Moscow-trained political police officers were put in charge. The elderly wardens were summarily dismissed, and I even met quite a few later in prison, themselves serving gaol sentences.

After my release I could hardly believe the transformation which had taken place in the country during those four months. Tens of thousands of Czechs and Slovaks had left the country; old friendships were broken up; no one would trust anybody: already there was an undercurrent of murmuring against the Jews. Those who were not Communists were saying it was the Jews who had brought Communism to the country, pointing out the few Jews who held party or Governmental posts. Those who were Communists blamed the Jews for the shortage of food and textiles.

In October, 1949, Eugen Loebl, the Deputy Foreign Minister for Commerce, was ..arrested... This was the first arrest of a senior Jewish ..Governmental.. official and ushered in a period of wholesale dismissals of Jewish Governmental and industrial personnel. Many were arrested and a number executed.

About the same time I myself was again arrested but released after four days, and relinquished my Czech citizenship, which at that time it was still possible to do. I made a new application for a travel document for Stateless persons, furnishing documents to show that I was the holder of a British residential permit and that my family were living in the United Kingdom. Because I was short of money, I took a job as a clerk at a U.S.A. Agency attached to the American Embassy in Prague. I worked there until my arrest in May, 1950.

Meanwhile, from about June, 1949, the transports to Israel and the issue of passports to the Jewish Stare and other countries were stopped. Cases became known of people who had been arrested after applying for passports.

On my arrest in May, 1950, I could clearly sense that the political police had become an antisemitic body. Again, no formal charges were preferred against me, but my interrogators concentrated mainly on asking me about any knowledge I had of Jews leaving the country and about my connection with the I.R.O. (International Refugee Organisation), the "Joint". These organisations were banned in 1949 on the ground that they were "enemy spy groups". The foreign members of the organizations were expelled together with the Papal Nuncio.

During the interrogations I was called an international cosmopolitan dirty Jew who had been sent over by those organisations to reintroduce capitalism into the country. I denied all knowledge of the accusations, and after solitary confinement for four months without any fresh air and with no facilities for writing to my wife or anybody in Czechoslovakia, I was shifted to various prisons ending up again in the gaol in Prague where I had been formerly interrogated by the political police. Finally I was brought before a so-called workers' security commission.

I was accused of having contacts with persons who were enemies of the People's Democratic Government, specifically certain French, British and American diplomatists, whom I knew partly because they were my employers, and two members of the Israeli delegation in Prague, whom I knew very well because they had been my schoolmates. I was further accused of debasing the morals of the People's Republic by living on dishonest earnings, meaning my monthly salary which had been paid to me as an employee of the U.S.A. Agency. During the hearing I was only once given the chance to speak—when I was asked to confirm that my birthdate was correct. The whole proceedings occupied only about five to seven minutes, at the end of which I was sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour.

About a week later I was taken under guard to the penitentiary of Mirov in Northern Moravia, a gaol reserved for career officers who during the war served in the United Kingdom or in the Middle East. Among the prisoners there was much antisemitism, the main reason being that General Reicin, the Deputy Defence Minister, was a Jew, and everyone tried to blame their internment on him. But when General Reicin was arrested (and later executed) conditions still remained the same. The prisoners were frequently beaten up, mostly at night when the wardens came back drunk. Some were beaten to death and removed quickly to Olomouc military hospital where a form of death certificate was issued. Most of these unfortunate people were stated to have.... died.. of.. "pneumonia". Their ..bodies ..were never surrendered to their relatives. I was beaten up only once by a police sergeant, Emil Slama, the reason being that I did not sweep the corridor properly. His assistants during the beating were the camp Commander, Sergt.-Major Kohlicek, and the Political Officer, Bacilek.

In April, 1951, I was transferred to a so-called normal labour camp where conditions were slightly more humane, but beatings were still the daily rule. This camp was at Pribam, about 40 miles from Prague. The prisoners worked either in the uranium mines or on building roads. The camp contained a large number of Jews, but no religious facilities were provided. One of my Jewish friends, Alfons Fischer, who died in gaol—he was a former employee of the Bata shoe factories—received during Passover time a few pounds of matzot from his relatives. He was called into the office of the camp Commander; the parcel, which came by post, was opened in front of him (which was the rule); and he had to explain what the matzot were for. Then they ordered him to throw the matzot on the floor, and the officers of the political police with the camp Commander, Lt. Vojik (who is still a camp Commander today), trampled on them with their heavy boots. Vojik said to Fischer: "First we finish with the capitalists, then with the Catholic Church, and then we finish Hitler's job and get rid of you, you international Jewish warmongers and spies." At the same time he ordered Fischer to be placed in solitary confinement for three weeks for "religious incitement and Zionist propaganda."

In October, 1951, I was released on the ground that I was not a citizen of the country. Returning to Prague, I immediately renewed my application for a travel document and exit visa. This time I was "successful", because I received an exit visa for March 7, 1952. But on March 4 I was rearrested.

During my four months of liberty the situation of the Jews had greatly deteriorated. It was common knowledge that for some time the wholesale arrest of old party-members had been taking place, mainly of people who during the war were in England or other western countries, or who had fought for the Republicans in the Spanish Civil war. Antisemitism was growing rapidly, but its source was still hard to pinpoint. Few people then knew that a large proportion of those arrested were Jews, or Christians who had Jewish wives or Jewish relatives.

(Second chapter — next week)

TORONTO ORBIT

BY BERNICE DYMENT

The TALK OF OUR TOWN: Distinguished Archaeologist Lectures ..... New series on new TV channel ..... Tribute to Dora Wilensky ... Show-Biz Notes ... "What Next" Dept.

NEW HORIZONS IN BIBLICAL RESEARCH

The Toronto Jewish Historical Society which recently celebrated its fifteenth anniversary, marked the event by a public lecture delivered by Dr. A. D. Tushingham, Head of the Near Eastern Division of the Royal Ontario Museum. Subject of the address was the development of the ancient Israelites, and their culture, in the period of Joshua. Members of the society, along with other students of archaeology and the Bible are looking forward now to further authoritative light shed on this subject through a distinguished series of lectures to be presented at McMaster University in the new year.

Dr. W. F. Albright, world-renowned authority on the archaeology of the Holy Land will deliver the 1961 Whidden Lectures on January 10th, 11th, and 12th, on the subject "New Horizons in Biblical Research." Dr. Albright, presently on the staff of Johns Hopkins University, spent many years as director of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, directing and advising valous archaeological expeditions in Palestine and surrounding countries. He is the author of numerous texts on the subject one of which is available in paper-back form ("The Archaeology of Palestine") and presents in highly readable form for the layman, a survey of the most important and most interesting phases of the subject up to most recent finds.

Subjects of Dr. Albright's series include 'Archaeology and Israelite Tradition", "The Ancient Israelite Mind in its Environmental Context", and "New Testament Research after the Dead Sea Scrolls". For those who have an interest in the place of Jews in the full current of the philosophy of history, and the influence of archaeology on current historical and religious thought, Dr. Albright's lectures represent a real challenge. Tickets are free and may be obtained upon request to the Secretary, Whidden Lectures Committee, McMaster University, Hamilton.

"EPILOGUE" ON CHANNEL 9

Toronto's new TV Channel which debuts on January 1st will close each day's programming with a five-minute inspirational chat by clergymen of all faiths, in rotation, on a program titled "Epilogue".

Jewish religious leaders will participate in the series which commences on January 2nd, at 12:15 A.M. with a message from Rabbi Abraham Feinberg of Holy Blossom Temple.

Another innovation on the new channel will be an afternoon newscast featuring Iris Spivak (wife of Philip Spivak, T.S.O. cellist), who will be frequently seen on other programs of interest to women, as well.

MEMORIAL FUND FOR DORA WILENSKY

No more fitting tribute to the memory of the late Dora Wilensky could have been chosen by her friends and associates than the Memorial Fund which they have just established in her name. Grants from the fund will be made to postgraduate students in the field of social work to enable them to continue their studies for eventual executive senior positions in the field. Applicants must hold a master's degree or its equivalent, and a further requirement is that they must demonstrate their competence through several years of practical experience.

Dora Wilensky was for thirty years Director of the Jewish Family and Child Service in Toronto, and during those three decades was responsible in great measure for the high status and reputation achieved by her agency throughout Canada. Indeed, she played a vital and important role in the general development of case-work in this country, from mere paternalistic philanthropy to a highly skilled professional service.

Although she was a "social scientist" in the best sense of that term, Dora Wilensky was also a warm, understanding, dedicated human being, and impressed on all who worked with her through the years, the essential quality of compassion in dealing with the people serviced by the agency. To Dora Wilensky, a "case" was also a troubled human being—not a mere statistic or subject for a radical scientific theory.

The hundreds of individuals and families in Toronto who have been helped by the wisdom and warmth of Dora Wilensky will no doubt welcome this opportunity to commemorate her life's work through the Dora Wilensky Memorial Fund. Contributions, as well as applications for fellowships may be sent to the Fund at 150 Beverley Street.

SHOW-BIZ NOTES

• Lloyd Bochner, co-star of the TV series "Hong Kong" is now on a personal-appearance tour, beating the drums for the weekly dramatic shows...

• Wayne and Shuster, Canada's gift to Comedy's Hall of Fame, will make a guest appearance on the Dinah Shore Show set for January 8th, in Hollywood. They will also appear on a number of Ed. Sullivan "Shews" in the new year...

• The Countess of Listowel (the former Stevie Wise of Toronto) who was a show-biz personality before her marriage in 1957 to the Earl of Listowel, is making a come-back as a performer and may soon be seen in a Canadian TV role.

"WHAT NEXT" DEPARTMENT

Toronto housewives are accustomed to bonus competition among local supermarkets ranging from trading stamps of myriad hues, to free Merry-go-round rides for the kiddies. We may be in for even bigger and better treats in the future, judging by the current trend in shopping-centres in Israel.

—"Super-Sol", the Israeli chain of super-markets which numbers among its directors a group of Torontonians including Leon Weinstein of Power Stores, offer the incentive of a live menagerie as a Hanukah treat for their customers. Two live monkeys, and two "talking" parrots are on hand at the Jerusalem branch of "Super-Sol", courtesy of the Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. A similar arrangement was made with Tel Aviv Zoo for the Tel Aviv supermarket.

Reports are that the monkeys are frolicking and having a gay time of it, but the parrots, evidently frightened by the lights and noise, are keeping a very discreet silence. One conclusion seems obvious—Israeli super-markets are definitely "not for the birds"!

In Our Town And Elsewhere

VISITORS ATTEND HOLY BLOSSOM SERVICES

Among recent visiting groups attending Friday Evening Services at Holy Blossom Temple was an adult group from the St. John's Ambulance North Toronto Nursing Division, under the leadership of Mrs. Kingsley Scanlon, the "Oak Ridges Hi C Club" under the leadership of Miss Margaret Duffield, and the East York Ambulance Division under the leadership of Mr. Victor Marsh.

ANTIQUE POINTER GIFT TO TEMPLE SINAI

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sklar have presented to Temple Sinai the gift of a 17th Century Ivory Torah Pointer, and an ivory encased scroll of private prayers of the same period, which they brought back with them from a recent trip to Italy.

APPOINTED TO HEAD SAFETY COUNCIL

Mr. Morton Rashkis, Chairman of the Forest Hill Safety Council, was recently honoured by being appointed Chairman of the Metropolitan Traffic Safety Council.

104TH ANNUAL MEETING FOR HOLY BLOSSOM

Norman Borisn, Q.C. presented the slate of the Nominating Committee at the 104th Annual Meeting of Holy Blossom Temple. The officers were elected by acclamation. Members who will serve on the 1961 Board include I. Brodey, Mr. Brody, M. Cadsby, S. Y. Cole, Mrs. E. A. Farber, B. Gerstein, Dr. K. I. Freeman, N. Grant, S. M. Harris, D. Krangle, Mrs. H. Lorie, O. Newman, H. J. Pachter, B. D. Pape, Dr. H. G. Pritzker, A. Rose, Mrs. B. Rosenberg, S. S. Schipper.

THE TORONTO ZIONIST COUNCIL PRESENTS THE HERZL PREMIERE

On Thursday, December 15th, at the Adath Israel Synagogue, Toronto's Jewish community had the unique opportunity of seeing the premiere of the film produced by the Zionist Organization of Canada, Central Division, "THEODOR HERZL—A LIVING PORTRAIT", with Lloyd Bochner in the title role.

The showing was part of a Hanukah Festival sponsored by the Toronto Zionist Council, under the chairmanship of Mr. Harry Zifkin, President of the Council, who opened the proceedings with a talk on the significance of Hanukah and the observation of the festival; The candle-lighting ceremony was performed by Cantor Murray Nixon, who also presented a selection of Hebrew and Jewish songs. This was followed by an interesting address by Rabbi Erwin Schild, spiritual leader of the Adath Israel Congregation, who spoke on the meaning of Hanukah.

The film was introduced by Mr. Max Goody, Chairman of the Herzl Centennial Committee, who presented the script writer, Irvin Teitel, the well-known Toronto playwright, with a beautiful painting as a token of the appreciation of the Z.O.C. for the many hours he had put into the preparation of the script.

Mr. Elias M. Margolese, who played the part of Max Nordeau in the film, was present at the Festival and was introduced to the audience. The film was very enthusiastically received by the large audience present.

The programme was concluded by another selection of songs by Cantor Murray Nixon, accompanied by Sarah Barkin.

A reception and latke party rounded off the evening.

VISITS

• **Mr. Moshe Levine**, director of the Youth and Hechalutz Department of the Jewish Agency in New York, recently visited Montreal and attended meetings with Zionist leaders, members of the Youth and Chalutziut Commission, Shlichim and members of the Montreal Zionist Youth Council.

• **Mr. Phil Horn**, S.Z.O. Field Worker, Far West Region, visited branches of Student Zionist Organizations in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, London and Buffalo, N. Y.

• **Mr. Shmuel Meiri**, representative of Jewish Agency's Youth and Chalutziut Commission, recently visited Toronto where he attended meetings of the Toronto Zionist Youth Council, the newly formed Youth and Chalutziut Commission, Zionist Youth leaders' seminar and met with Zionist and Community leaders.

• **Mr. Ted Comet**, director of the Youth department of the American Zionist Council has just returned to New York after having been a guest speaker at the Student Zionist Organization winter seminar in Ste. Agathe. Mr. Comet met with members of the Youth and Chalutziut Commission and members of the Montreal Zionist Youth Council who held a joint meeting as well as leaders of various youth movements and Zionist organizations.

ZIONIST YOUTH COUNCILS MONTREAL AND TORONTO

The activities of Zionist Youth Councils in Montreal and Toronto began on a high level with seminars and discussion groups, conducted on subjects of common interest for the young leaders of our youth movements.

In Toronto, a discussion based on lectures by Dr. Nachum Goldmann and Professor Salo Baron at the recent Zionist Organization Convention in Montreal, was held under the leadership of Mr. Allan Lewis.

In Montreal, Mr. Eliahu Bar-Chama of Toronto, conducted a most successful song seminar.

MONTREAL JEWISH YOUTH CONFERENCE

Montreal, (CJN). The Jewish Youth Organizations in Montreal recently formed a co-ordinating committee to plan a youth conference for January 7th and 8th, 1961.

The conference will consist of a two part programme:

1. An opening rally on Saturday night, January 7th, in which the Youth Organizations will present a variety performance including skits, plays, choir songs, and dancing.

2. Two seminars to be held on Sunday, January 8th, at which two distinguished personalities will address the delegates on the following themes:

(a) Jewish Youth and community responsibilities.

(b) Our Jewish Heritage.

HERZL FILM ON T.V.

This year commemmorates the 100th anniversary of the birth of Theodor Herzl, the founder of modern political Zionism.

The Zionist Organization of Canada, Central Division, has produced a film depicting the highlights of the illustrious career of Dr. Herzl. The script was written by the Toronto playwright Irvin Teitel, and stars the well-known Canadian actor Lloyd Bochner in the title role. The film, "THEODOR HERZL—A LIVING PORTRAIT" which runs for 55 minutes, has received enthusiastic acclaim from audiences across the country.

It will appear on Channel 11—C.H.C.H. T.V. Hamilton, on Sunday, January 8th, 1961 between the hours of 12:30 and 1:30 p.m. This film is of widespread interest to all groups.

ALGERIAN JEWS TO BE EVACUATED FROM THE CASBAH

ALGIERS, (JCNS). Mr. Gaston Saffar, President of the Algiers Jewish Community, yesterday had an urgent meeting with M. Jean Morin, the French Delegate-General in Algeria. Mr. Saffar asked M. Morin for help from the police, and armed forces in order to proceed with the evacuation of Jewish families still living in the Casbah—the old Arab quarter—who are exposed to a possible renewal of attacks by the Moslems.

At first, it was learned, M. Morin refused to allow the evacuation to take place on the grounds that it would impress unfavourably the Moslem population, but on Mr. Saffar's insistance, he promised to study the matter.

CHANA MICHAEL TO BE HONOURED IN TORONTO

MRS. CHANA MICHAEL Honorary Director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the National Women's Organization in Israel, will be honoured at a TRIBUTE DINNER January 1st by Hapoel Hamizrachi Women's Organization of Toronto.

Mrs. Chana Michael, Honorary Director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the National Women's Organization in Israel, recently arrived on this continent as a guest of the Women's Organization of Hapoel Hamizrachi. During her short stay, she will make an intensive speaking tour to all Chapters in the United States and Canada and will be honoured at a Tribute Dinner at Shaarei Shomayim Synagogue.

Prior to her coming to America she visited England, Belgium and Switzerland. Mrs. Michael has been involved in social work since youth. In Germany where she was born, her first office was Honorary Secretary of the Jewish War Orphans Foundation for Polish and Ukranian children which was co-founded after the First World War by her father the author Herman Schwab now residing in London.

After her marriage she took up child psychology at Berlin University and continued her studies in Holland where she immigrated with her family in 1933 when Hitler came into power.

In Holland, elected to the Board of The Rudelsheim Foundation for Backward Children and the National Refugee Committee dealing with the absorbtion of Jewish Refugee Children from Germany.

She left Holland in 1939 and went by way of England to Mexico City where she remained with her family. In 1949 she immigrated to Israel.

With her husband, a chemist, she founded the Bnei Akiva Youth Movement and the Mizrachi Movement, in Mexico. She served on the National Executive of the Zionist Organization and Affiliates, and the National Board of the Jewish National Fund in Mexico and Central America.

Upon her immigration to Israel, she became Chairman of the Foreign Department of the Hapoel Hamizrachi Women's Organization of Israel, and after the merger with Mizrachi Women's Organization in the country, serves in this capacity on behalf of the United Movement.

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JEWISH CANDIDATES FOR LENIN PRIZE

LONDON, (JCNS). At least seventy Jewish scientists engaged in research in various branches of Russian University and technical education have been proposed as candidates for the 1961 Lenin prize for outstanding services to the U.S.S.R.

Among the names submitted for the first prize in physics and mathematics are Isidore Helfant, B. Levitan, M. Krein, L. Kantrovitch, L. Landow and E. Lipschitz.

There are about twenty Jewish engineers and architects also included in the list. Among these are several who have been engaged in the what is called an "energetic, intensified campaign" to provide at least 100,000 new dwellings for Moscow families. They include W. Mintz, Sh. Weinstein, L. Rosenfeld, M. Stern, who have already won praise for their outstanding contributions, especially in designing new one-family flats which in Russian conditions are something of a welcome novelty. The leading Jewish scientist proposed for the Lenin prize in chemistry is Abraham Beblin.

JLC CONGRATULATES ARTHUR GOLDBERG

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CJN) — The Jewish Labor Committee has sent a wire or congratulations to Arthur J. Goldberg who was named by President-elect John F. Kennedy as Secretary of Labor.

In its wire, signed by JLC Chairman Adolph Held, Jacob Pat, Executive Secretary and Administrative Chairman Nathan Chanin, the Jewish Labor Committee told Mr. Goldberg that it was "proud of both your appointment and our association with you".

Mr. Goldberg serves as Chairman of the Washington, D.C. Jewish Labor Committee, and is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Trade Union Council for Human Rights of the Jewish Labor Committee.

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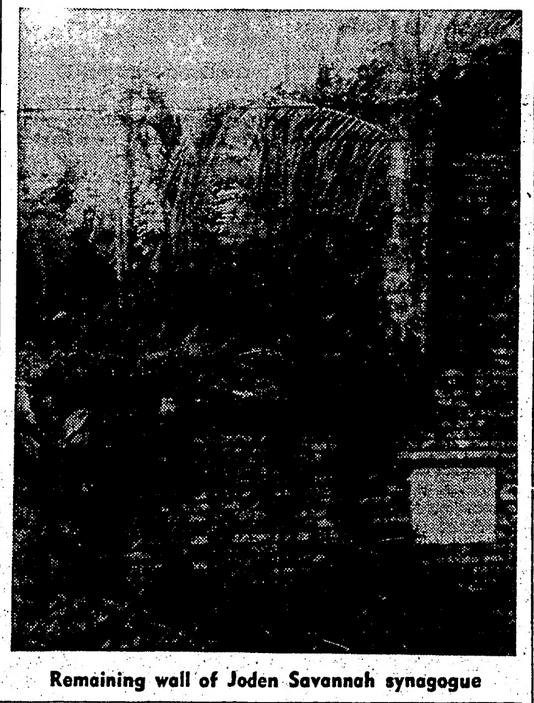

Remaining wall of Joden Savannah synagogue

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SURINAM PRIME MINISTER TO RESTORE WEST'S OLDEST SYNAGOGUE

NEW YORK (CJN). Governmental action to restore the oldest synagogue in the Western world as a national shrine has been initiated in Surinam. Surinam, formerly Dutch Guiana, is a member nation of the Netherlands Kingdom. The restoration work will include rebuilding the mid-17th Century synagogue, only part of which is still standing, maintenance of the adjacent Jewish cemetery and the establishment of adequate communications, including a landing strip, to enable visitors to reach the shrine.

Dr. S. D. Emanuels, Prime Minister of Surinam, disclosed details of the project in a meeting in New York with Yehuda Ebstein, Executive Director of the North American Division of the World Jewish Congress. The remains of the synagogue, dating back to about 1650, are located at Joden Savannah, about 40 miles inland from Surinam's capital, Paramaribo. Surinam, formerly Dutch Guiana, is one of the oldest areas of Jewish settlement in the Western Hemisphere. Its Jewish population, affiliated with the World Jewish Congress, today numbers about 1,000.

The Prime Minister said that he had introduced a bill in Parliament that would insure the protection and preservation of national shrines, including the cemetery and synagogue at Joden Savannah. As a first step in restoring the site, a Public Works Department crew recently cleared the cemetery, revealing tomb-stones with inscriptions in Hebrew, Dutch, Portuguese and English.

"Joden Savannah was settled by the Jews when they came from Recife more than 300 years ago," Dr. Emanuels said. "They went up river from Paramaribo and established plantations. There is no Jewish community there now. In fact the only habitation consists of some very colourful Indian villages nearby."

The Public Works men, cleaning up the cemetery site, uncovered considerable quantities of red bricks which they were going to dispose of but Prime Minister Emanuels, learning of the discovery, immediately ordered that the bricks be left. Officials of the Surinam Historical Society ascertained that the bricks were from the adjacent synagogue. At present only part of one wall of the building is now standing.

"The bricks are of a very distinctive red," Dr. Emanuels said. "Boats returning to Surinam after carrying spices, wood, tobacco and other cargoes to Europe used to bring loads of bricks from Holland as ballast. That's what the men found—lots of old bricks. We are going to use them to restore the synagogue to its original appearance."

The Surinam leader expressed the hope that the Jewish shrine, once restored, would attract Jewish visitors from all over the world. At present it is reached by a twenty mile road journey followed by a trip up river in launches to the site, but Dr. Emanuels said that adequate roads and an adjacent air strip were also contemplated. The local Jewish community is giving all support to the restoration project, details of which Mr. Ebstein undertook to report to the North American Division of the World Jewish Congress.

Dr. S. D. EMANUELS, Prime Minister of Surinam

PROFILE OF A JEWISH WOMAN

HELPING NEGROES

ELLEN STEINBERG GAVE LAST WEEK $500,000 TO NEGRO SCHOOLCHILDREN

NEW YORK, (CJN) — Ellen Steinberg sat in her Greenwich Village apartment studying the pictures of little Negro schoolchildren being led through a howling New Orleans mob.

"I realize I could never really be able to put myself in their shoes", she said. "I couldn't even try".

As a measure of her tribute to their courage, the St. Louis heiress last week deposited $500,000 to the credit of the New Orleans school board in the First National City Bank.

The money may help bail out the beleaguered school board in its battle with the Louisiana Legislature, which has frozen its funds, and may help the schools reopen after the Christmas holidays. The board said it is "very seriously" considering the offer, and will contact Miss Steinberg soon.

COMPASSION FOR THE CHILDREN

Miss Steinberg is a psychiatric social worker by training. She feels compassion for the children who braved the segregation mobs, and sympathy for their tormentors.

"Perhaps it is not the children who are the real sufferers", she said. "Those who jeered and spit are the ones in shackles. They are loaded down with bigotry and prejudice. How can they possibly be really free human beings?"

Miss Steinberg is tall and slender, with soft brown hair and a sprinkling of light freckles that show up under bright lights.

She is 42, has been married and divorced, and has no children.

Her father was the late Mark C. Steinberg, a St. Louis investment banker. Her mother, Edda, read of her gift on the front page of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and called immediately with her congratulations.

'TIME WE LEARNED TO LOVE'

'She was stunned, and felt very proud, and said she hoped I would be happier having done this thing—and also told me to buy a pair of galoshes", Miss Steinberg said with a smile.

What impelled the gift?

"I get so impatient with all of the destructive pettiness that goes on in this world. If everybody would invest more in people instead of things, we'd all really be so much happier. It's time we learned to love one another".

Miss Steinberg said she hoped her donation would both "awaken people" and bring a shower of "pennies, nickels and dimes" on the New Orleans school board from schoolchildren all over the country.

WAS A SOCIAL WORKER

Miss Steinberg studied psychiatric social work at Mills College, Oakland, Cal., took her masters at Washington University, St. Louis, and came to New York three months ago with the idea of pursuing a doctorate.

Her family contributed $600,000 to start a social work clinic in St. Louis—"the name is unimportant, it was just to help children"—and she herself was a social worker at St. Louis State Hospital and for the Family and Children Service in that city.

IRANIAN JEWS WELL TREATED

London, (JCNS) The Persian Shah, Mohamed Reza Pahlevi, was decribed as a second Cyrus, in his treatment of the Jewish community in his country, by Mr. Morad Aryeh, President of the Council of Jewish communities, and the only Jewish member of the Majlis (the Persian Parliament).

In an interview with the JCNS, Mr. Aryeh said he has represented Persian Jewry, which now numbers between 80,000 and 90,000, in Parliament since 1944. According to the Constitution, every religious minority in Iran is entitled to one Member of Parliament for each 100,000 of its people.

Although he belongs to the Opposition Party in Parliament, Mr. Aryeh was full of praise for the great development programme which is being carried out in the country and from which the Jewish people, too, are benefiting. He attributed most of the reforms and building projects to the Shah's initiative.

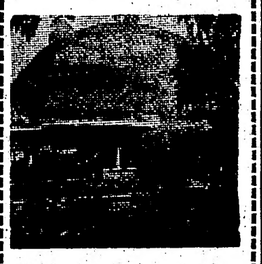
About 11,000 Jewish children in Iran, he stated, were enrolled in Jewish schools, 6,000 in schools of the Otzar Hatorah (for which Mr. Aryeh obtained a donation from Mr. Isaac Wolfson of £20,000), and 5,000 in the schools of the Alliance Israelite. Others attended State schools. With the rapid development of State schools, as well as of Jewish educational institutions, there would soon be not one Jewish child in Iran without education.

Mr. Aryeh (whose family has lived in Iran since the Babylonian exile 2,500 years ago) said that the Jewish population enjoyed full equality and very friendly relations with their Moslem and Christian neighbours. As a result of the economic and social improvement in the country, and also thanks to the work of the Joint Distribution Committee and Ort, the conditions of the Jewish population had changed for the better. "We still have, of course many poor Jews, but we have no beggars," he stated.

An effort was also being made to overcome the shortage of spiritual leaders. For that purpose they established a yeshiva in 1958 in Teheran, under Rabbi Itzhak Levi, and he hoped, Mr Aryeh said, that in time it would be able to provide rabbis for the local Jewish communities.

CARIBBEAN

GATEWAY TA A TREASURE-FILLED HOLIDAY



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CANADIANS AT THE WORLD ZIONIST CONGRESS

The following are the Canadian delegates to the 25th World Zionist Congress that opened in Jerusalem on December 27:

Zionist Organization of Canada: Mrs. Harry Cohen, Samuel J. Drache, Q.C., Joseph N. Frank, Lawrence Freiman, Sol D. Granek, Mrs. William Riven; alternates — David Peters, Q.C., Leslie Raphael, Rachel Smiley.

Labor Zionists: Yaker Friedman, Dr. S. B. Hurwich, Leon Kronitz, Dora Israelson; alternates — I. M. Bobrove, J. Edelman, Fritzi Malus, Esther Rozalinsky, A. Shurem.

Mizrachi Organization: Rabbi S. M. Zambrowsky, Hy Bessin, Marion Bessin; alternates—N. A. Levitsky, Meyer Gasner, Mrs. M. Stern.

Revisionist Organization: Nathan Silver; alternate — Mrs. N. Silver.

Achdut Avodah: Yechiel Green; alternate—Max Federman.

Delegate to the Keren Hayessod convention — already in Israel — is Toronto controller Phillips M. Givens.

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